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piled list of the plants he had for many years noted as growing on this island, either native, naturalized, or generally cultivated. On all his trips and excursions he was wont to gather whatever he thought would interest his associates of the Club. Of late years he has been unable to attend our meetings, but all the older members will affectionately cherish his memory.

§ 175. *Asplenium Filix-femina*, *Var. laciniatum*, Moore.*—In the BULLETIN for April, 1876, I mentioned receiving some sterile specimens of a fern that I thought I had succeeded in identifying as the above variety of the Lady-fern. The specimens were found by Miss Eliza Hosmer, in Monmouth Co., New Jersey. The next season, at my request, Mr. Guilford, of Red Bank, N. J., visited the locality and succeeded in finding two plants which he sent to me. These plants have been growing nearly two seasons between other forms of the same species, and I have just succeeded in securing a fertile frond by which I am able to confirm my previous judgment.

The plants are small and very peculiar in their appearance. The fronds are finely laciniate, and uniformly very irregular in outline. The pinnæ are extremely variable in length, some of them terminating abruptly, others being nearly one-sided—but all laciniate—as if from an injury. These peculiarities may be seen even in the young fronds when unrolling.

I am not inclined to recognize the so-called varieties of this protean species as we find them growing with us, but this form certainly has a better claim to be considered a variety than any with which I am acquainted.

GEO. E. DAVENPORT.

BOSTON, Aug. 6, 1877.

§ 176. **Publications.**—1. *American Journal of Science and Arts*, July and August: *Habenaria* (*Platanthera*) *rotundifolia*, proves to be a true *Orchis*, having a pouch to the pollinia disks, and Pursh's name, *O. rotundifolia*, is the proper one. Has any one yet observed whether our *H. viridis* has its glands protected by pouches? Prof. Farlow gives interesting cryptogamic notes, particularly on Stahl's study of the Lichens. Dr. Gray has an interesting article on the extraordinary petioles of the cotyledons in *Megarrhiza Californica*, Torr. On germinating some fresh seeds, Dr. Gray found that the body of the seed in its shell was raised well out of the soil upon what seemed a well developed radicle, but the cotyledons never expanded. After the lapse of about a fortnight the plumule came separately out of the soil. The plumule had come forth from the base of what appeared to be an elongated radicle (of two or three inches in length), and below this the thickening of the root, which acquires enormous dimensions in old plants, had already commenced. A large amount of the nourishing matter stored in the cotyledons had been carried down to the root and used in its growth as well as in that of the plumule. The latter came from a cleft at the very base of the seeming radicle, which otherwise appeared to be solid. But on cutting it across toward the base it was found to be tubular, and when

* Described and figured in Moore's "Nature Printed Ferns," Vol II., p. 41, Pl. lix.-A; also in Lowe's "New and Rare Ferns," p. 130, Pl. lv.-B.